

the time of the riots in Philadelphia, some of the officers were called upon to protect against domestic violence, a Temperance Hall which belonged to the colored people. Instead of assembling their *post comitatus* and maintaining the supremacy of the laws, the wiser ones tore down the building, thinking such a course would involve less trouble and expense; and it seems to us that Doctor Bailey's argument would fully justify them in so doing. As to whether the laws against which the Carolina slaves rebel are constitutional, is a question that is to be adjudicated by some other authority than James K. Polk or Dr. Bailey—a question to be determined after the domestic violence has been put down.

It can make no difference in the action of the general government whether the power which the master claims over his slaves is either created or guaranteed by the constitution. Obedience to state laws is guaranteed and that is sufficient to answer the purpose of the slave claimant. If the Herald's argument be a sound one, there is need for its immediate application, for domestic violence prevails throughout the entire south, not contrary to, but in conformity with State laws. Not a servile war upon the part of the slaves, but a war carried on by the slaveholder against his victim; and there is no possible way of preventing this domestic violence, save by the abolition of slavery. Has the government the right to abolish slavery, in order to protect the slaves against domestic violence? The Dr.'s argument answers YES! We should like to know whether he is willing to make such application of his principles. We think it hardly answer for him to go so far as this; and yet if in any case it is right for the general government to protect the inhabitants of a State against domestic violence by other means than upholding the State laws, it certainly would be in this, for slavery is a war which has inflicted far more suffering upon humanity than a servile war ever did. Rivers of blood have been shed, fisters have been worn, prisons have been crowded, and homes made desolate by its accursed ravages. Yet the United States has no right to interfere to arrest its progress, but is bound to furnish to the outragers, men and munitions of war if they are needed and demanded; therefore do we say give no countenance to a Constitution which requires this at the hands of all who promise to support it.

But there is yet another clause, a clause which the Dr. has omitted to notice, and which would have been too palpably fatal to his argument to introduce—that in regard to the suppression of insurrections. Every body except Liberty party, knows that insurrection, is a rising against the laws. It matters not whether the insurgents number ten, or ten thousand, save that in the one case the State or County can put them down, while in the other it would probably require the interference of the general government. Will Dr. Bailey pretend to say that if the South Carolina slaves rise in rebellion to the slaveholding laws of that State, that they are not insurgents, that they are not in a state of insurrection? Will he contend that the U. S. government may put down that insurrection by putting down slavery? The President has promised that if the demand is made in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, that he will quell that insurrection, for government never anticipates failures in such affairs, and the members of Congress and all other United States officers, are bound to aid and assist the President in maintaining the Constitution, each acting in his appropriate sphere. The clause is distinct and explicit, nothing equivocal about it—"to put down insurrection," and it is the veriest special pleading and foolish argument, to strive to maintain, as we have known some Liberty party men attempt to do, that a slave insurrection is not an insurrection, and therefore that government is not bound to quell it.

So much for the duties and obligations of office holders, to which point of discussion the Dr. has so strictly confined himself, that one would suppose from his articles that the Disunion Pledge referred particularly to them. Instead of this being the case, it has to do more immediately with the voters under the Constitution, and their responsibilities, rather than the duty of officers. But their responsibilities simply as voters, the Dr. "for certain good reasons best known to himself," chose to say nothing about. Our views on this subject will be found in the article on "The Duty of Citizens."

WHAT IS A VOTE?

John Pierpont says: "The word comes to us from the Latin *votum*—a sacred vow—a wish that a certain thing should be done; and the nature of this transaction which the name signifies is an action no less sacred now."

This seems to us a correct definition. But do the people understand it? Is a vote considered a vow, an oath? I know that the people of Ct. and Vt. understand it for they are obliged to take an oath to support the U. S. Constitution, before they can go to the

ballot box. The foreigner understands it; for he too, must take the oath of allegiance before he can participate in the conduct of the government. We know that the writers on jurisprudence understand it; for they say there is an oath implied in every ballot, and we hope that the entire people will ere long understand that when they go to the polls they virtually make a solemn vow to do what the voters of Ct. and Vt. and the naturalized citizen swear to do; and that is, to support our national Constitution, blood-stained and tyrannical as it is; and to support it, not in such parts as may suit them, but in its unbroken oneness.

Remember that vote, that sacred vow? Have you a right to take it? We answer No!

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

Under a Constitution which has no power save what the voters give it, which has no strength save that derived from the people, which depends upon the popular will for its existence, its daily support, which is a contract of the many with the one, and the one with the many, it is certainly all important that every citizen should know how much of that contract he is bound to fulfill, and what obligations rest upon him by virtue of his position. That the compact is pro-slavery, and that office holders are bound to maintain it, we have shown in our articles upon the Disunion Pledge; and that the citizens who merely vote are alike bound, it is now our purpose to prove. We lay down this position as incontrovertible:

All citizens of the United States whether native or naturalized, have the same obligations imposed upon them by the general government, and the same rights granted them as private citizens; and every voter under the Constitution is bound to maintain the Constitution.

While we have but one kind of citizenship in this country, we have two kinds of citizens. The one native born, who is invested with a citizens rights upon attaining his majority; the other foreign born, who cannot possess them until he takes the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the naturalization laws. The modes of initiation are different, the rights the same. We think no one will assert that the United States government depends more upon its foreign, than native born citizens for support; that in the hour of danger it passes by, and overlooks those who were born upon its own territory who heard the cries of the screaming eagle in their cradle, and in their infancy became familiar with its 4th of July celebrations, and throws itself for protection into the arms of foreign refugees from oppression. Such an idea would indeed be preposterous. It requires no great depth of mind to comprehend that the oath of the naturalized citizen is designed to make him equal with the native born—equal in rights and equal in responsibilities; to impose upon him the same obligation to maintain, support, and defend the Constitution beneath whose wings he chooses to take shelter, that rests upon every native born voter. The foreigner takes the oath of allegiance, and is sworn to support the Constitution. Is not every other citizen bound to the same extent? To say that he is not, would be as absurd as to assert that the voters of Connecticut and Vermont when they cast their ballots for President, are more bound to support the Constitution than are the voters in Ohio, inasmuch as the former have to swear to do before they are permitted to deposit their vote. We are therefore justified in saying, that all voters under the United States Constitution stand upon precisely the same ground; it matters not whether they have taken the freeman's oath as required in Connecticut and Vermont, the oath of allegiance as prescribed by the naturalization laws, or the implied oath contained in every ballot, for these three are one in their binding force, and those who take them are equally bound to uphold and defend the U. S. Constitution.

We say equally bound. How far they are bound, and by what means they must maintain it we will now examine. First, they are bound to maintain it *passively*, by due submission to all the laws which are based upon it; second, by *active obedience* to its requisitions. The United States government is professedly a *representative* government, having no powers but those which are delegated to it by the people; it is in fact the people acting by and through their agents who are bound to do their work. For instance, the people decide that it is expedient to have a Tariff, and as a matter of convenience they appoint a few men to act as Collectors of the revenue. If any body resists this law which the people have established, and the people's agents with the ordinary means which have been placed at their disposal are unable to enforce obedience, the agents are then empowered to call upon their employers, the people, to sustain them. So in relation to the agreement concerning slave insurrections. If the U. S. army, the ordinary means which the people have furnished the President for its suppression

are insufficient, then extraordinary means are resorted to, drafts are made upon those who yearly ordain the Constitution. "We the people" and every citizen of the U. S. government who is capable of bearing arms must act to suppress insurrections if his services are needed and demanded by the proper authorities, for remember the people's Constitution must be sustained, or the people's government falls, and the Union is dissolved. They may not, many of them, be called upon *personally* to fight in behalf of slavery, but by the act of voting, which is an assertion of the rights of citizenship and an acknowledgement of its duties, they solemnly promise to do so, if their aid is needed; and furthermore they are now individually through their agents, the national soldiery, armed and equipped and ready for this work of death. And again, they may not often be obliged to assist in the return of fugitives, but when called upon by the U. S. Marshall, their aid must not be withheld; and besides if they sustain the law which requires the surrender of fugitives, they are responsible for its execution in every case.

Let every friend of the slave then refuse to give his ballot-promise to support the pro-slavery Constitution of the United States—to surrender the trembling fugitive—to crush the liberty-loving insurgent—to stamp eternal disgrace upon the name of America, and to fix the stain of slavery upon his own soul.

CONFESSION OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

We publish on our fourth page the alleged confession of this individual. Some of the papers pronounce it a forgery. If it be one, it is a fiction founded upon fact, and true to nature; it is well worthy of perusal and we commend it to the attention of our readers. It depicts in glowing colors the unquenchable desire for intoxicating drinks, which lies like a smouldering fire in the bosom of him who has partaken deeply of the hovel, and is ready to burst into a fierce flame whenever the breath of indulgence calls it forth. It faithfully portrays the deep anguish of the reformed inebriate who has again turned to his old practices, and appeals in words of thrilling pathos to our kindest sympathies. It tells of his renewal of the covenant, and in tints of glowing light pictures the glorious blessings which have been conferred upon man by the instrumentality of the Temperance pledge. If this confession be a forgery, it is at least no forgery upon human nature, but is a living reality.

INDIANA STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Newport, Indiana, on the 13th inst., commencing at 10 A. M. We designed saying more of affairs in Indiana, but have not room this week.

INDIA RUBBER PAPER is recommended as the most suitable for the printing of the law, that it may be stretched occasionally for the accommodation of rich culprits.—*Plain Dealer*.

It is also "recommended" as a good casing for the consciences of those temperance men who patronize and apologize for "respectful and gentlemanly" grog-sellers.—*Cleveland American*.

It is also a capital thing upon which to print the U. S. Constitution for the use of Liberty party. The material is warranted to stretch as much as "private construction" or "mental reservation" will require.

A YANKEE MATE.

Some time since the Yankee schooner Sally Ann, under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate, was at his station forward; according to his notion of things, the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along the larboard shore. So aft he goes to the captain, and with his hat cocked on one side, says:

"Captain Spooner, you are getting rather too close to them 'are flats'; hadn't you better go about?"

To which Captain Spooner replied: "Mr. Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skuner; I'll attend to mine."

Mr. Comstock "mizzled" forward in high dudgeon.

"Boys," said he, "see that 'are mud-hook all clear for letting go."

"Ay, ay, sir, all clear."

"Let go," said he.

Down went the anchor, rattled the chain and, like a flash, the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavalierly, "Captain Comstock," said he, "my part of the schooner is at anchor!"

We have enjoyed a hearty laugh at this anecdote of Captain Spooner, and want our readers to have an opportunity of doing the same. Every one who reads it will see at a single glance that the mate was a Yankee of the right sort, and was determined to do his duty, whether the Captain did or not.

We think that the ship of State, is in about as bad a fix as was the schooner Sally Ann. The Captain is a Southerner, chivalrous and bold, and therefore heads not the warning of the Yankee mate that he is running the vessel upon the shoals of destruction, but advises him to mind his own business, to attend

to his part of the ship. We hope the mate will follow the Captain's advice; let him throw out the anchor of "Dissolution" and she will be "brought up all standing." Then, when the best bower anchor has taken fast hold of the solid earth, and the vessel is checked in her course and out of danger, he may walk aft to his Southern Captain and inform him, that his part of the ship is at anchor.

GENERAL ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

This steamship arrived at Boston on the 19th inst. bringing dates to the 11th. She brought 121 passengers, among whom were Edward Everett and family.

The crops of England, which it was feared would fall short, now give promise of abundance.

The Queen is still in Germany, and her progress afforded an abundance of matter for the European papers.

A Paris letter of August 15, says—"Rumors are daily acquiring consistency of fears entertained of Queen Victoria's sanity."

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE SLAYER.—There has been on the west coast of Africa, a most gallant and successful engagement between the boats of one of her Majesty's ships, and a large pirate slaver. The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the Pantaloon, sloop 10 guns, Com. Edmund Wilson. The prize is a remarkably fine vessel of about 150 tons, polacre rigged, with immense sails. She is of great celebrity on the coast, is armed with four 12 pounders, and had a mixed crew, composed chiefly of Spaniards, amounting to about 55; and was equipped for any villainous service, whether slave dealing or piracy.

Conflict between the British and the Natives of Malacca.—In the beginning of May last, Ranavalo Manjaka, the Queen of Madagascar, issued orders that all the English and French residing in her dominions should, within eleven days, become her subjects, by having themselves registered and naturalized as Malagaches, or that they should immediately quit the island.

Three hundred and fifty men, of whom 100 were French soldiers, and others belonging to the three ships, landed on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and advanced across a plain, under a sharp fire from the fort and battery of grape and musquetry. The enemy was driven out of the battery and the guns spiked. Another circular fort mounting 30 guns was then discovered, which was also stormed and taken. The guard-house, custom house, and a considerable part of the town was burnt. The loss of the natives was very great—that of the English and French some 28 men killed and 60 wounded.

There is a complete famine in Poland.

The religious disturbances at Leipzig have not been received.

There has been a terrific whirlwind on the continent. Its effects in Holland were almost as severely felt as in France. At Rouen, however, it seems to have expended its greatest violence. In that city three extensive manufactories were destroyed by the whirlwind, while all the hands were at work; not less than fifty persons of all ages perished in the ruins, and one hundred and twenty were thereby wounded.

The wolves have of late made frightful ravages in the commune of Evreux, France. One fold containing about two hundred sheep was destroyed in one night.

The drought at Constantinople has been so very great, that water, which is usually abundant, sold at 2d per gallon.

The British ministry have pledged themselves to degrade and exclude from her Majesty's commission, every declared Repealer, and every declared orangeman.

The last advices from China bring intelligence of the province of Honan having been visited by an earthquake which demolished ten thousand houses, and killed upwards of four thousand people.

On the 25th of May, a Theatre containing an audience of some 5 or 6 thousand persons was destroyed by fire. As there were but two narrow doorways by which this immense audience could escape, the consequence was that there were burned or trampled to death by the crowd 1257, while the wounded numbered 2100.

The Calcutta Mail brings dates to the 11th of July. A native paper reports a most horrible case of dacoity or gang robbery, in a district near Calcutta. A band of dacoits attacked and entered the house of a Brahman, whose family comprised an unusual number of women. After mutilating ten or twelve of the women in a horrible manner, they retired with their booty. Some of their victims have died of their wounds.

There is later news from India, where, we regret to say, the cholera was raging, in many places, with great violence. In the Punjab it had made much havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 500 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 20,000 to 30,000 had fallen victims to it.

INSURRECTION.

It appears that there is more danger of an insurrection among the whites than among the blacks, in Kentucky. The Governor has been obliged to send an armed military force into Clay county, to put down an insurrectionary attempt to liberate a murderer from the jail of that county. Kentucky will get her name up, if she keeps on.

Dr. R. S. STEWART of Maryland, a large slaveholder, is preparing a pamphlet for the press to show the safety of emancipation. The slaveholders of his section have admonished him that they deplore all agitation of the subject. No doubt of it. But the Doctor don't deprecate it, and more than that, they can't tell him to do a compliance with their wishes on the question.

THE MORMONS in and around Nauvoo, are in the midst of a civil war. The citizens of that section of Illinois, have been so long the victims of Mormon rascality, that they have become exasperated, and have determined to expel them. A number of conflicts have already taken place and some lives lost.

Fourteen thousand bushels of Wheat, and one thousand barrels of Flour, were purchased in N. Y. on the 25th, for shipment to France.

DISGRACEFUL.—A number of rude boys, both of country and town, assembled at the residence of Dr. Wilson, on Saturday night, to insult and molest the inmates of his dwelling. Abbey Key and Mr. Foster, making use of obscene and abusive language. The same gang of desperadoes assembled, we understand, at the outskirts of our village, on Sunday evening last, and discharged a volley of stones at Mr. Foster, as he departed from our place. This is a most disgraceful occurrence, as we learn the assault was led on by individuals who should know better; and who, if they did not regard themselves should have had some respect for the town of Cadiz.—[Cadiz Repub.]

METHODIST SEPARATION.—Dr. Bangs, in an article published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, makes the following remark on the subject of separation:

"As I have before said, the separation has been effected. It need be only in name and form. It need not end in settled animosity.—The bonds of brotherly love may still hold us together, provided contention shall cease. And this, I humbly trust, is an event which may occur."

PREACHING FOR HIS OWN BODY.—A Massachusetts clergyman writes us that, last Sunday a state who is a minister of the gospel, and has charge of the flock of Christ in St. Louis, was in his pulpit begging money to pay his own body! "He is bright, shrewd, and very respectable as a preacher." [Bangor Gazette.]

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the place of Joseph Story, deceased.

THE TACK SHIP has a story that a British fleet of two 104 gun-ships, four frigates and two steam ships, having on board a full regiment, sailed from Spithead lately with sealed orders for Oregon, where the troops were to land if deemed advisable, and a Governor for the Territory, who also went out in the ship, was to assume the charge of Oregon, if "circumstances warranted him in so doing to carry out the instructions under which he has been sent."

OHIO UNIVERSITY.—This institution, at Athens, Ohio, has suspended operations for 3 years with a design of liquidating the debts of the concern, and re-commencing at the end of that time under more favorable auspices.

THE COLORED MEN of New York State, by conventions and otherwise, are making zealous exertions for the removal of the restriction which prohibits them from voting unless possessed of property to the value of \$250.

EJECTMENT OF FREE NEGROES.—The people of Fayette county, Ky. have held a meeting and decided that all free negroes must leave the county, giving to all who wish to go to Liberia a free passage and provisions for the voyage.

AMOS KENDALL, it is said, has intimated a desire that the prosecution against Elliott for the murder of his son shall be continued.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has so large an amount of specie on hand, that the directors declined receiving the \$2,500,000 received in August as a portion of the Chinese indemnification. The Bank had at that time, \$50,000,000 in specie, a larger amount than ever before.

WOOL.—The production of wool is rapidly increasing in this country. There have been shipments lately to England to the amount of 800,000 lbs., and further orders are now in market.

GEN. GAINES.—This old man, in right of his wife formerly Myra Clark, of New Orleans, lays claim to a tract of land extending twenty miles on Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, covering thirty plantations, embracing 1967 slaves, and raising 10,000 bales of cotton annually.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN TEXAS.—The Convention to prepare a constitution for Texas are progressing with their duties. Among the discussions was one on the liberty of the press. All agreed upon the unrestricted right to comment upon the acts of those in or seeking public employment. Dr. Moore and others contended for a wider liberty, and the right in every person to write and publish what he pleased of privy to characters, and the private relations of life, if it were true. Others thought that a license to stir up strife and keep up an espionage on society, even in matters of truth, was injurious to the peace and repose of society; and never exercised but for purposes of malevolence, and ought to be restrained. So thought a majority.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA is attracting a great deal of attention from the leading minds in that State, and there is no State which more requires a better, wiser and more efficient system. Governor McDowell, in a recent speech delivered at Richmond, alluded to the astonishing and disgraceful fact that, while in Connecticut there were not more than 500 persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write, in the Old Dominion there were not less than sixty thousand persons of the same age whose intellectual faculties were paralyzed or extinguished for want of an education.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—We learn that the schooner Francis Amy arrived at this port yesterday, having on board about twenty-five thousand dollars in specie, recovered from the wreck of the Spanish ship San Pedro, sunk on the Spanish Main. This money is the property of the "San Pedro Company," of this city, which a short time ago fitted out an expedition to search the sunken ship by means of a diving bell.—[Balt. Am.]

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by a vote of 164 to 6 has resolved, we are informed, to adhere to the Church, South.

PETRIFYING FOR PRESERVATION.—A gentleman in Troy has taken out a patent for petrifying dead bodies, or almost any substance. The body, after some preparation, is immersed in a liquid that in fourteen days will render it as solid as marble. The cost is but trifling. The Troy Budget says, that a bouquet of fresh flowers immersed in the liquid, will, in a few days, be as solid and durable as though they were out of marble.

The experiments in growing American cotton in India are entirely successful, particularly in the neighborhood of Hiderbad.

ACQUITTED.—Captain Gray, of the brig Agnes, tried at New Castle on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, we are informed, has been acquitted of the charge.